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THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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Baruch Gives Million In War Bonds For Relief

Bernard Mannes Baruch, seventy-two-year-old financier, who was chairman of the War Industries Board in the first world war and of President Roosevelt's three-man rubber fact-finding committee in the present war, gave a Christmas present of $1,000,000 in United States war bonds to fifteen war-relief organizations.

Mr. Baruch made available to reporters letters pertaining to the disbursal of the gift in his office, 597 Madison Avenue, New York. He chatted with them genially and freely, but stipulated that nothing he said was to be quoted in their stories.

The total amount disbursed to specific organizations is $990,000 in bonds. "The balance of $10,000 will be specifically earmarked later," Mr. Baruch noted in a letter to the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company. The present cash value of the gift is $750,000, since the $1,000,000 figure represents the maturity value of the bonds.

It was understood that Mr. Baruch planned originally to make the $1,000,000 donation without any publicity whatever, as is his custom. A friend who had had experience in the newspaper business, however, advised him to announce the whole gift at once, as piecemeal announcements of it were sure to dribble into newspaper offices from recipients.

In selecting the recipients of the gift, Mr. Baruch was understood to have desired above all to aid the families of the men who are

(Continued on Page Three)

U.S. Supreme Court Lauds Brandeis, Great Dissenter

Louis D. Brandeis, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was lauded in the forum where he sat for so many years. Chief Justice Stone, Attorney General Biddle and Senator Norris were among those who spoke in memory of "a great American."

Others who paid tribute to the life and work of the distinguished jurist were Federal Circuit Judge Calvert Magruder of Boston, Federal Circuit Judge Learned Hand of New York and Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy presided. Attorney General Biddle presented a resolution of tribute adopted earlier in the day by lawyers who have been admitted to practice before the highest court of the United States.

The courtroom ceremony, which included a tribute from Attorney General Frances Biddle, followed an earlier meeting of the Supreme Court bar, at which Senator George W. Norris, Independent, Nebraska, said Justice Brandeis's life "will always be a shining star in the broad firmament of American jurisprudence."

Himself a fighter during his long law-making career, Senator Norris, in perhaps his last major address in Washington as a Senator, added of Justice Brandeis: "His dissenting opinions have become the law of the land."

Justice Brandeis, whose nomination to the court in 1916 by President Wilson precipitated a bitter fight in the Senate, died Oct. 5.

(Continued on Page Seven)

N.Y. State-Wide War Decreed On Vandals Who Plague Jews

Governor Charles Poletti, of New York, directed the State Police to undertake "an immediate and thorough investigation" of alleged criminal desecration of Jewish religious property at Lake Placid and Saranac Lake.

He said he had been advised by Rabbi Leopold Gutel, spiritual leader of the Jewish community of the Adirondack region in Lake Placid, Saranac Lake and Tupper Lake, that the Lake Placid synagogue was desecrated recently by vandals. The holy altar was violated, religious articles were thrown on the floor, and some were destroyed.

Mr. Poletti said he had also been informed by Rabbi Gutel and others that the Jewish cemetery in Saranac Lake was desecrated. Saying the investigation by the State Police "should lead to the prompt discovery and speedy punishment of the guilty persons," he declared "their place is in prison."

Calling them "perpetrators of unAmerican outrages," Mr. Poletti said religious freedom was a cornerstone of American democracy and that "those who commit such atrocious acts are traitors to the ideals of our beloved nation."

"They betray democracy at home while our men and women die for it in battle," he said. "Hitlerism and the Ku Klux Klan do not belong in America."

Observing that "unfortunately, similar outrages have occurred in other parts of the state," Mr. Poletti appealed as Governor to all [illegible] to help [illegible] said he was sure Americans would co-operate.

Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey, who will take office Jan. 1 as Mr. Poletti's successor, devoted a campaign speech at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, the night of Oct. 22 to cataloguing similar outrages against minority races and religions in New York and pledged himself to rid the city of "the swastika in damned-out streets." Reciting many incidents of fires in churches, night-time wrecking of synagogues and hoodlum assaults on members of minority races, Mr. Dewey described them as acts of home-grown Fascists.

Shertok In London For Talk On Jewish Plight

There are countries in Europe from which Jews can still escape, M. Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, said. He is in London, where he discussed with the British Government plans for saving these Jews.

Mr. Shertok suggested that the Allied Governments might guarantee the cost of maintaining the escaping Jews in neutral countries until these people could be accommodated elsewhere.

Palestine could take fifty-thousand more in a short period and absorb all of them into the economic life of the country he said. Many thousand more could be harbored there, he added.

There are 30,000 Jews in the Allied armies and into thousand in the Army Transport Service, while about thirty thousand are employed in Palestine war factories, military camps and work shops, he stated.

One thing Mr. Shertok discussed with the government is the plight of thousands of Polish Jewish children held in Teheran pending the grant of transit visas to Palestine. The British government has made representations and is now trying to find suitable transport for these children, Mr. Shertok said.

He stated that efforts were continuing to persuade the British Government to give Jewish internees in Palestine full training and equipment and remove them from "the secondary role they are now playing."

Warns Against Rise Of Dark Forces At War's End

The fate of mankind still will hang in the balance after victory is won, Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman of St. Louis declared at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the opening of a four-day round table at the Hebrew Union College on the role of Judaism in the post-war world.

Rabbi Isserman, who formerly was rabbi of Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto, presided at the gathering, sponsored by the Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and titled the American Institute on Judaism and a Just and Enduring Peace. At the opening session greetings hailing the ideals of the conference were received from interfaith leaders, including the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In his opening address Rabbi Isserman said:

"Evidences are not wanting that efforts will be made to pervert the gains of victory, for racial phobias, for outworn and immoral isolation, for reactionary and Bourbon forces of darkness.

"Only the moral and spiritual power of united religious effort can swing the delicate balances of history toward universal justice, universal love, universal brotherhood and universal peace.

"Only by ceaseless cooperative labors now to win the conscience of mankind, for a just and enduring peace, especially the conscience of the English-speaking nations, whose votes at the peace councils will be so decisive, is there any hope that a better order may come out of the present conflict.

Boas, One Of World's Greatest Scientists, Dies

GERMAN-BORN ANTHROPOLOGIST EXPOSED "NORDIC NONSENSE" ON RACE

Dr. Franz Boas, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Columbia University and one of the world's leading authorities in the study of man and his inheritance, died there of a heart attack during luncheon at the Men's Faculty Club. His age was 84.

Dr. Boas's wife, the former Marie Krackowizer, was killed by an automobile near their home in Grantwood, on Dec. 16, 1929. Surviving are one son, Dr. Ernst P. Boas, a physician at Mt. Sinai Hospital and assistant professor of clinical medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and two daughters, Mrs. Helene M. Yampolski and Mrs. Marie F. Michelson.

Dr. Boas was born in 1858 in Minden, Westphalia, of Jewish parentage, being the son of M. and Sophie Meyer Boas. His ancestry alone would probably have led the Nazis to add intellectual banishment to his voluntary exile. But Dr. Boas, in the eyes of leaders of the Hitler regime, had also committed a serious offense against Nazi ideology.

More than thirty years before he had begun to discredit doctrines of racial purity and racial supremacy. His denunciations of the "myths" of a pure Aryan race and the superiority of the Nordic racial group, both of which were keystones of Nazi philosophy, were particularly bitter.

When he retired, in 1936, Dr. Boas said that, in his opinion, the world was "sick, and Germany sickest of all." With [illegible] leaving his grip, and that human intelligence was declining.

Dr. Boas never forgot the pre-Hitler Germany in which he was born. He headed Germanic societies and he wrote letters of protest against the United States entering the World War early in 1917. It was his fate, however, to incur the displeasure of the Nazi administration. His books, along with those of Dr. Albert Einstein, Freud and Helen Keller, were burned as "un-German" in the Spring of 1933.

After fifty years of anthropological work, of which forty-three were as professor at Columbia University, Dr. Boas came to the conclusion that superiority and inferiority of race are fallacies. In 1931, at the opening of the Summer session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was the president, he said:

"Nor is there any good reason to believe that the differences between races are so great that the descendants of mixed marriages would be inferior to their parents.

"Biologically, there is neither good reason to object to family close in-breeding in healthy groups, nor to intermingling of the principal races. I believe that the present state of our knowledge justifies us to say that, while the individuals differ, biological differences between races are small.

"What is happening to Americans now in the [illegible]

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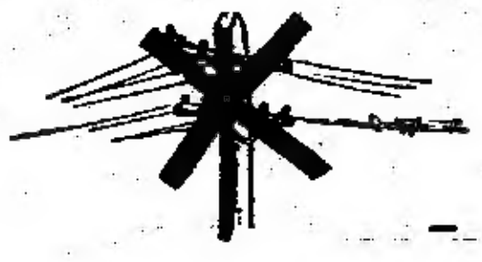

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Teitelman, Durocher Avenue, spent a few days in the Laurentians.

Miss Marcia Getz, St. Lawrence Boulevard, was in the Laurentians for a few days.

Dr. Ralph D. Rabin, R.C.A.M.C., Cote St. Catherine Road, was in New York.

David Nadler, of Chicago, Illinois, is visiting his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sommer, Hutchison Street, for two weeks.

Dr. Samuel Lerman, R.C.A.M.C., Cote St. Catherine Road, spent a few days in New York.

Miss Rose Ain, of Brockville, Ontario, formerly of Smith Falls, and

Pte. Allen Shenkin, R.C.A.M.C., Mount Royal Avenue, was in New York.

A.W. 1 Daphne Rick, of Mont Joli, Quebec, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rick, Garnier Street, for her holiday leave.

Mrs. B. Nemtin, Van Horne Avenue, is spending the holidays at Trenton, Ontario, where she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gittleman, where she will meet her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Nemtin, of Hamilton, Ontario.

Dr. E. Rosen, R.C.A.M.C., Cote St. Catherine Road, was in New York.

Mr and Mrs. Samuel Lupovich, Lajoie Avenue, are back from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. J. Salomon, Dornal Avenue, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Starke, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward David Joseph, Prince Arthur Street West, are in New York with the former's mother, Mrs. Hortense Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Neumann and children, David and Elaine Barbara, Harvard Avenue, spent the week at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Livinson, Queen Mary Road, went to New York to visit their children, stopping with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Levy, 290 West End Avenue.

Mrs. A. Glassberg, Michel Bibaud Avenue, near Queen Mary Road, has returned home after visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Potter, of Biddeford, Maine.

Miss Vivian Fine, Grove Hill Place, is spending the holidays in New York, visiting relatives.

Miss Gladys Roslyn Kelman, of Providence, R.I., is spending the holidays with her grandmother, Mrs. S. Moskovitch, Decarie Boulevard.

Captain Arthur Mirsky, U.S.A., of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is stationed at Miami Beach, Florida, spent a few days with Mrs. Mirsky's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Fels, Cote St. Luc Road.

Mrs. Ben. Friedman, Queen Mary Road, was spending the holidays in Toronto with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Allen.

Mrs. Abe Smith, and daughter, Miss Helene Smith, of Sherbrooke, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vineberg, Prud'homme Avenue.

Samuel Landau, of New York, is spending the holidays with his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. S. Goldman, Lacombe Avenue.

Mrs. M. Bohl, Harvard Avenue,

Mr. and Mrs. D. Weinman and Miss Muriel Weinman, Vendome Avenue, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Celia Strakosch, of New York, has returned home after visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. B. Alexander, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Zacks, Lonsdale Road, Toronto, were in town, stopping at the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Miller, Kensington Avenue, are at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Faerman, Westmount Avenue, are at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Abrahams, of Kingston, are spending the holidays with the latter's sister, Mrs. B. Ellison, Lansdowne Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Grover and family, Roslyn Avenue, are occupying their cottage at Trout Lake for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lever, Grosvenor Avenue, spent the holidays at Ste. Adele.

Miss Jean Tarshis, of Albany, N.Y., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Solomon, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Kruger and family, Murray Hill Avenue, are occupying their cottage at Ste. Marguerite for the winter.

Mrs. Samuel Bronfman and family, Belvedere Road, are occupying their summer home in Ste. Marguerite's.

Miss Judith Garbe, Victoria Avenue, is in Toronto, visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. B. Garbe; her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lipman, and Miss Annette Hertzmah.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Liverman, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Miss Betty Tourin, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few days in the Laurentians.

Miss Jean Rabinovitch, Grosvenor Avenue, is in New York, visiting her sisters, Misses Rose and Betty Rabinovitch.

Sergeant and Mrs. William Gross, formerly Miss Lucille Stern, are living in Quebec.

Mrs. John M. Lechel, and family, Mount Stephen Avenue, are

Mrs. B. Levi, of Winnipeg, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sabler, Argyle Avenue.

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DUTCH JEWS MUST BE READY TO GO

Jews in the Netherlands have been warned to have knapsacks and documents ready for "sudden departure" for a concentration camp or draft labor in Germany.

The Amsterdam Jewish Council advised keeping blankets, warm clothing and other necessities packed at all times, "in case of a sudden summons," declaring that "lack of these at the Westerbork concentration camp or in Germany may lead to the greatest unpleasantness."

Nazi Killing Of Jews Must Be Avenged, Says A. F. L. Head

All men and women "who cherish the principles of religion and humanity" should join in voicing "complete condemnation" of the Nazi persecution and slaughter of the Jewish people, William Green, American Federation of Labor president, said at Washington, D.C., in a Christmas statement. He added:

"Recent disclosures by the Allied authorities of the pitiless and cold-blooded slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe by [illegible] all victims of Adolf Hitler.

"The American Federation of Labor denounces the Nazi savagery toward the Jews as a crime against man and God.

"We are resolved that those responsible for such acts of infamy shall pay the penalty for their criminality by the time this war is over.

"Likewise, we are more than [illegible] immediate relief for the victims of Hitler's hate and to insist upon their full liberation and protection from future oppression and intolerance when victory comes."

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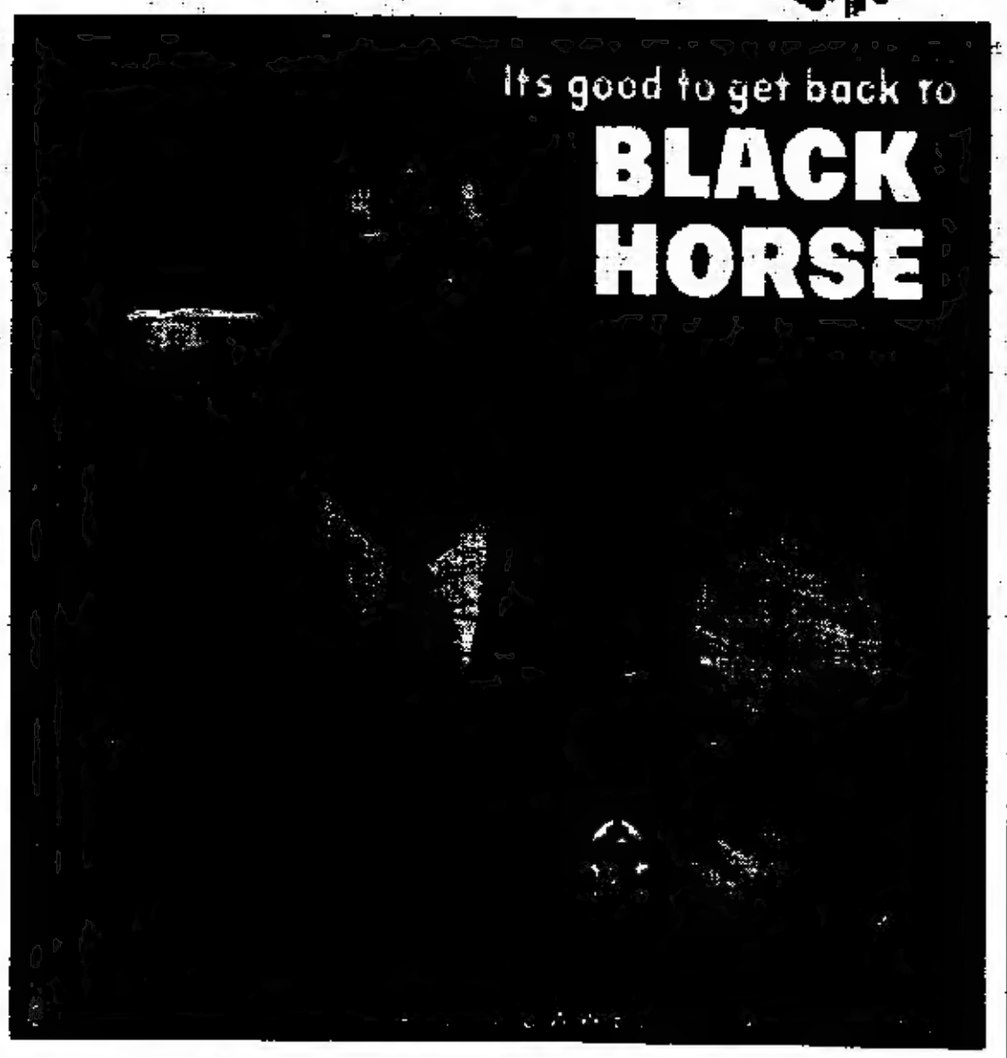

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lichman, [illegible] spending two weeks at Ivry Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Cote des Neiges Road, are taking a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lefcourt, Westmount Boulevard, entertained at a family luncheon and also at a reception in honour of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Peter Frederick. Receiving with them, and their son, were their daughter, Elaine, and the grandparents of the bar-mitzvah, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Lefcourt. Out - of - town guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lefcourt, Mrs. A. Lefcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Hordas, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Levy, Mrs. Philly Rothman, all of New York; and Mrs. J. Flax, of Purdue, Indiana.

Private Reuben Clamen, St. Urbain Street, and Cpl. A. A. Shekter, Mount Royal Avenue West, are spending their leave in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Phillips, Durocher Avenue, were hosts at dinner to Aircraftsman Second-class Ben Segal, Lachine Manning Depot, Aircraftsmen Secondclass Lawrence Phillips, of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Segal.

Mrs. Nat Bernstein, Hutchison Street, was hostess at a tea presentation to honor Miss Nettie Daltchman, a bride-elect of January 3.

Mrs. S. Israelovitch, McMillan Avenue, entertained at a luncheon presentation at the 400 Club in honor of Miss Clare Rapoport, a bride-elect of January 3.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rashcovsky, 4004 Van Horne Avenue, are entertaining at a dinner at the Bucharest, in honor of their tenth wedding anniversary, on Friday, December 25th.

Mrs. A. Lebner gave a tea at the Queen's Hotel for Miss Sylvia Rothstein, a bride-elect. Floral decorations of chrysanthemums and carnations and covers were laid for forty guests. A presentation of silver candelabra was made.

Mrs. Tom Silver entertained at a presentation dinner, at the 400 Club, and theatre in honour of her niece, Miss Annie Silver, a bride-elect of January 6. Present were Mesdames Max Bonder, H. Singer, M. Wexler, and Miss Sara Silver.

Mesdames M. Segal, R. Morovitz, J. Goldstein, L. Hamer, S. Speyer, entertained at a tea and presentation of an oil painting in honour of Miss Clare Rapoport, a bride-elect of January 3.

Entertaining for Miss Sylvia Rothstein, a bride-elect of February 14th, were: Mrs. A. Morantz, Fairmount Avenue West, at a tea at which there were fifty guests. Floral decorations were lilies and carnations, and tea was served by Mrs. A. Waxman, of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. A. Feldman. A luncheon set was of English ware was presented.

Mrs. B. Goldberg, 5415 St. Urbain Street, entertained on her daughter Mildred's twelfth birthday, about twenty children, being present. Mrs. I. Rozen assisted in serving.

Shirley Sager, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sager, 5657 Park Avenue, was given a sweet sixteen party at the Normandie Roof terrace. Ten couples were present. Shirley wore a pale blue net and taffeta dress, silver accessories, a wreath of pink roses in her hair, and a corsage of pink roses.

Miss Anne Silver, a bride-elect of January 3, was honored at a presentation tea at the 400 Club, by her cousins, Misses Beasie and Fay Silver, and Mrs. S. Mendel. Others present were Mesdames R. Silver, S. Silver, R. Krastmitsch, B. Nemeroff, Max Bonder and [illegible]

To honor Miss Sylvia Rothstein, Mrs. J. Ash, Esplanade Avenue, gave a tea for thirty guests. Chrysanthemums and carnations were used for decoration. Mesdames B. Ash and H. Herbert poured. The teas were cut by Mrs. A. Morantz. The presentation to the bride-elect was of a set of pyrex.

Mrs. A. Karel, 4574 Clark Street, gave a tea for over thirty guests in honor of Miss Mina Weinstein, a bride-elect of January 3rd, and Miss Anita Rabin, a bride-elect of January 10th. A presentation was made to each.

Mrs. B. Neuman, Van Horne Avenue, was hostess at a tea at Eaton's, honoring Miss Clare Rapoport, a bride-elect of January 3rd. A presentation of two oil miniatures was made.

Miss Sara Silver, Jeanne Mance Street, entertained at a tea in honour of her sister, Miss Anne Silver, a bride-elect of January 3, those present being Mesdames R. Silver, B. Bienstock, M. Bonder, L. Silver, Leonard Silver, D. Silver, B. Nemeroff, R. Rissman, M. Denberg, and Misses Viola Krackovitch, Jeannette Silver, Freda Druick, Lucy Cohen and Beasie and Fay Silver.

Mrs. J. Ash, Esplanade Avenue, gave a dinner party for Miss Sylvia Rothstein and Louis Lebner, fifty guests being present. Chrysanthemums and carnations formed the decoration. Mrs. J. Rothstein and A. Feldman assisted in serving.

Mrs. V. Aaron, de l'Epee Avenue, was at home at the tea hour in honor of Miss Clare Rapoport; a bride-elect of January 3rd. Mrs. Boris Rapoport poured, and Mrs. B. Myers assisted. An onyx table lamp was presented.

Hostesses for Mrs. I. Teitelbaum, formerly Miss Florence Docks, were: Mrs. H. A. Docks, mother of the bride, at a trousseau tea; Mrs. S. Teitelbaum, mother-in-law of the bride, tea and presentation; Miss Laura Galler, tea and presentation; Miss Birdie Maislin, tea at the 400 Club, and presentation; Miss Anne Henning, tea presentation; Mesdames G. Teitelbaum and D. Shenker, tea presentation; Mrs. H. Galler, dinner presentation; Misses Fanny Godfrey and Ethel Spiegel, tea presentation; Miss Bertha Katz, tea presentation; Miss Mildred Matovin, dinner at the Chic-N-Coop, and presentation.

Entertaining for Miss Mina Weinstein, a bride-elect of January 3rd, were: Mrs. W. Gamot, 4620 Hutchison Street, thirty guests being present, and a presentation made; Mrs. B. Segal, 1910 St. Joseph Boulevard East, when fourteen guests were present.

Entertaining for Miss Lily Bulgutch, a bride-elect of January 3rd, were: Miss Sonny Jonas, Hutchison Street, tea at Eaton's, and presentation; Miss Ray Dubrofsky, St. Dominique Street, theatre and luncheon presentation at the Chic-N-Coop.

Staying at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Vineberg, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rother, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davis Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Kellner and Miss Faria Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Ellinson, Mrs. Bertha Ripstein, Harry Batshaw and Dr. Anne Tarshis Batshaw and children, Zipporah and Louis David, Cpl. Howard Ripstein, Miss Chippy-Lou Asnefi, of Boston, and M. Daiky.

QUEBEC CITY

Miss Lauraine Rose, of Montreal, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. S. Pedvis, Brown Avenue.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Abbey, who is stationed at Valcartier Camp, spent a few days in Montreal.

Miss Ruth Lax, of Montreal, spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lax, St. Louis Road.

Miss Rose Lax, of Montreal, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lax, St Cyrille Street, for a few days.

Miss Sylvia Kirschenblatt, St. Vallier Street, is spending some time in Montreal.

Mrs. L. Kochanoff has returned to Montreal after a stay of several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street.

Cadet and Mrs. S. Schwarz Bard, of Brockville, Ontario, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. Lax, St. Louis Road.

N. Pedvis, A. Shapiro, and M. Steinman canvassed for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund.

Mrs. M. Leopold, of Montreal, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lax, St. Cyrille Street.

Jewish Group Gives Peace Plan

A federation of nations with a court of international justice, and a world-wide police force as a means of perpetuating the peace to come, were advocated at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the American Institute of Judaism after a four-day session. A World Council of Christ and Judaism to be established as soon as possible also was proposed.

The council, it was recommended, would preserve the integrity of each religion while mobilizing their spiritual resources in a united effort to apply the universal ideals of righteousness and brotherhood after the war.

Under the plan for a federation of nations, it was urged that the United Nations establish a tribunal to pass judgment on those responsible for crimes against humanity and to bring to justice those governments and leaders who brought suffering and destruction upon the world.

The statement called for a peace plan which would disarm the Axis nations and also lead to the eventual world disarmament. One of the first duties of the victorious nations, it said, would be to emancipate, reconstruct and rehabilitate all oppressed peoples, and to bring an end to territorial imperialism. The proposed federation would assist "all subject peoples, colonies and mandated territories to attain their independence."

Concerning Palestine, the statement declared that all nations must give full recognition to the right of the Jews to a homeland there and that they should help to rebuild the land for that purpose.

The statement went on to say that the spiritual teachings of religion must become the foundation for the new world order and that national sovereignty must be subordinate to the higher moral law of God.

"Judaism maintains that no just and enduring peace is possible unless it is founded upon full political, economic and social rights for men everywhere," the statement declared.

"Judaism believes that a lasting peace can come only with reconciliation. It seeks the destruction of evil rather than the evil doer."

The post-war economic program proposed by the Institute would include limitation of hours of labor in accordance with the welfare and economic needs of the workers; nationalization of production; [illegible] of reconstruction in war devastated areas; and a housing program to eliminate slums.

The statement held that there are no superior or inferior races and that all barriers which impede the progress of any one race should be removed. The complete emancipation of Negroes was proposed along with their admission into the councils of nations.

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Goodman To Foster Exchange Of Music

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, sent a letter to Benny Goodman, band leader, at the Hotel New Yorker, in New York, naming him a member of the advisory committee on music to assist the State Department and Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The work of the committee, it was said, will be to stimulate an interchange of music with South American countries. A representative of Mr. Goodman said he hopes to send arrangements of modern American music to South American band leaders. He also hopes to increase the popularity of South American music in America. It was said, for his work Mr. Goodman [illegible]

BARUCH GIVES MILLION IN WAR BONDS FOR RELIEF

(Continued from Page One)

fighting for a victory of the United Nations, Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society received the largest gifts — $200,000 each — with the stipulation that each of the two organizations contribute $25,000 of its allotment to the United Service Organizations.

The other recipients and the amounts they received follow:

Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator and chairman of the United States Maritime Commission for the United Seamen's Service	$100,000
The American Red Cross	100,000
Russian War Relief, Inc.	100,000
United China Relief, Inc.	100,000
The British War Relief Society	100,000
The American Friends Service Committee	20,000
The Joint Distribution Committee	20,000
The Greek War Relief Association, Inc.	10,000
Norwegian Relief, Inc., 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago	10,000
The American Friends of Czecho-Slovakia	10,000
The American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc.	10,000
The Catholic Committee for Refugees From Germany	5,000
The Unitarian Service Committee, 25 Beacon Street, Boston	5,000

Mr. Baruch began the letter to his bankers, dated Dec. 23: "Please segregate for the following purposes the $1,000,000 of United States government bonds which I recently bought," and then listed the fifteen recipients and the amounts of the gifts. The disbursals to the U.S.O. were specified in letters to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Before each amount listed in Mr. Baruch's letter to his bankers was the note "Par value of bonds."

In a letter to Allan Wardwell, chairman of the Russian War Relief campaign, informing him of "my contribution to the fund being raised for this brave ally," Mr. Baruch said: "Although I am not a supporter of the Moscow system of government, I am an admirer of the bravery of the Russian people and I am deeply grateful for what their efforts mean to us."

Most of Mr. Baruch's letters to the recipients of his gift merely informed them of it. In a few cases, however, he made stipulations as to how the money was to be used.

In a letter to Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce announcing the gift to United China Relief, Mr. Baruch said: "I hope that some part of this will [illegible] can be used for educational purposes [illegible] we have in America with China."

In a letter to Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. Baruch said: "There are no conditions attached to this gift, but I should like to ask that $5,000 be credited to the 1943 quota of Georgetown in my native state of South Carolina and $25,000 applied to the quota of Washington, where I spent all of my time during the last war and a large part of it this time. The balance of $70,000 I'd like to have credited to New York."

In his letters to Secretaries Stimson and Knox and to Admiral Land, Mr. Baruch included brief tributes to the valor of American soldiers, sailors, marines and seamen and to their contributions to victory. The letters were dated Dec. 22.

Mr. Baruch has already contributed generously to the organizations which will benefit from his latest philanthropic impulse, it was learned. The approach of Christmas was just a coincidence, as Mr. Baruch did not have it in mind when he planned his gift. Mr. Baruch's selections were made after careful thought and a thorough investigation into the merits of the organizations, it was learned.

Mr. Baruch is an affable white-haired gentleman who gets as much of a kick out of his official and unofficial work for President Roosevelt today as he did when he gave his services to President Wilson twenty-five years ago.

A native of Camden, S.C., Mr. Baruch likes to just about the fact that he received his education at the expense of the City of New York, in the City College, from which he was graduated in 1889, when he was not quite nineteen. He started in Wall Street at a wage of $5 a week, and before he was thirty he had made and lost his first million and became the financial intimate of the hard-bitten market manipulators in the 1890's.

I. Schwartzbart, one of the two Jewish members of the Polish National Council, has been appointed to the Committee on Social and Economic Problems which is planning Poland's post-war reconstruction.

An Inter-Racial committee was formed in the Bronx, N.Y., to combat racial disturbances and "clean out the trouble-makers" responsible for recent attacks on Jewish citizens.

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BOAS, ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST SCIENTISTS, DIES

(Continued from Page One)

of Europe can be shown to be of very mixed origin."

Dr. Boas emphasized his contention about civilization, saying:

"None of the civilizations was the product of the genius of a single people. Ideas and inventions were carried from one to the other; and, although intercommunication was slow, each people which participated in the ancient development contributed its share to the general progress. As all have worked together in the development of the ancient civilizations, we must bow to the genius of all, whatever group of mankind they may represent, Hamitic, Semitic, Aryan or Mongol."

Although he had retired from teaching in 1936, Dr. Boas at his death, was making a study of the relation between physical and mental development. His retirement from academic duties six years ago seemed only to free him for increased activity in the political field on behalf of intellectual freedom and democratic equality, in opposition to the dictatorships of Europe.

His special field of interest was "the race question." Even before the first World War he was engaged in debunking the "blond superman," and exposing what he called "this Nordic nonsense." And when Hitler seized power in the Germany which previously had heaped Dr. Boas with academic honors, his books were among the first to be burned in 1933 at the German universities where he had lectured.

"With the present condition of the world," he said as he retired, "I consider the race question a most important one. I will try to clean up some of the nonsense that is being spread about race these days. I think the question is a particularly important one for this country, too; as here also people are going crazy.

"What we know as race is largely a matter of environment. There is no such thing as pure race. All European races are mixtures of many stocks, particularly so whenever you have a large group. Germany has one of the most mixed stocks in Europe, and it is pure nonsense to speak of a Germanic race."

Dr. Boas studied in the Universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and Kiel from 1877 to 1883 and received his doctorate from Kiel with a thesis entitled "The Nature of the Color of Water." He knew that the sensation of color was subjective — that it depended upon qualities in an individual's brain rather than in the object viewed. This led him to wonder what effect the apparent blueness of sea water might have upon people living near the ocean.

He decided that Eskimos, because of their contact with the deep blue waters of Arctic seas, would be ideal subjects for such a study. Hence, in June, 1883, he embarked on a Scotch whaling boat for Baffin Land to pass more than a year among the natives of Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait. His research there convinced him that geography and other features of physical environment play an important role in determining the biological characteristics of human groups, and that the cultural conditions to which peoples are exposed produce, over long periods of time, important changes in human psychology and physique.

Dr. Boas was pre-eminent in his profession largely because of the extent and accuracy of his field work. He was one of the first men to undertake first-hand study of the anthropology of North American natives, and he continued to carry on and direct this research throughout his career.

After his studies in Baffin Land, Dr. Boas returned to Berlin to become assistant at the Royal Ethnographical Museum and docent in geography at the University of Berlin. He left Germany in 1886 to conduct ethnological investigations among the Indians of British Columbia for the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Boas' field work in this area and among the Kwakiutl Indians continued throughout his life. He made repeated trips to the North-West, at first independently and later as director of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

Anthropologists learned quickly upon his research in advancing their theories that the American

In 1896 he was appointed docent of anthropology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He resigned from this post four years later to serve as chief assistant in preparing the anthropological exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. After the fair he arranged the exhibits as a permanent display at the Field-Columbian Museum.

Dr. Boas returned to New York in 1896 as assistant curator of the department of anthropology for the American Museum of Natural History and lecturer in physical anthropology at Columbia. He was appointed to a full professorship three years later and became curator of the museum's anthropology collection in 1901.

Dr. Boas' investigations touched three broad branches of anthropology — physical, cultural and linguistic.

Dr. Boas returned to Germany in 1931 to have the University of Kiel renew the Doctor of Philosophy degree it had granted him fifty years before. German academic circles made a festival occasion of his visit. He was honored at state dinners, invited to fill famous academic chairs as a guest lecturer and, as a climax, received an honorary Doctor of Medicine degree, one of the few scientific degrees he did not already hold, from the University of Kiel.

Less than two years later, soon after the rise of Hitler and the Nazi party to power, Dr. Boas' writings were banned from all German libraries and Kiel undergraduates used his books as fuel for the bonfire they kindled in the ancient quadrangle of the university to destroy the works of "enemies of the Third Reich."

Dr. Boas, during his many years as an expatriate, had kept alive his love and respect for his homeland, even in the difficult days for a German in America during and after the World War. But his admiration for Germany faded in the face of the denial of his science.

"If they don't want to read," he commented, "that is their own bothout. If people want to be crazy, what can you do about it?"

Police in Holland are raiding farms throughout that country in search for Jews seeking to escape deportation to Eastern territories.

An appeal to rally to the support of Hebrew has been issued to the Jews of America by the leaders of Histadruth Ivrith, the national organization for Hebrew culture in this country.

DEATHS

Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.P., died quietly in Montreal Neurological Institute at noon on December 27, after a long illness. He was 63 years old. In ill health for years, Mr. Bercovitch was admitted to Ross Memorial Pavilion of Royal Victoria Hospital about two months ago suffering from a severe sinus infection. He underwent several operations and was transferred to the Montreal Neurological Institute. He was born in Montreal in 1879, the son of Hyman Bercovitch and Fannie Goldberg, both of Russian Jewish stock, was educated in the Protestant schools of the city, and was a student at both McGill University and the University of Montreal, becoming a lawyer in 1901, since which time he constantly practiced his profession in Montreal. His law firm for many years was a leading one with half a dozen lawyers. Peter Bercovitch lived here all his life, though a traveller during his adult life into all parts of Canada, the United States and Europe. His home was here, his children were born here, and his interests were here, and for more than 40 years he was prominent, first in the Jewish community, and as he grew older his interests broadened out into wider fields of activity, and he became prominent in the general community of Montreal and widely known throughout the province [illegible] during the 31 years he [illegible] Louis, Montreal. This was [illegible] until he resigned [illegible] the Federal constituency of Quebec, when A. W. [illegible]

[illegible] of the general elections of 1940. The Montreal Gazette said that "in his handling of the delicate school question during the thirties Mr. Bercovitch stood out best, for it was an occasion when the greatest of skill, knowledge, and delicacy was required. He had much, if not most, to do with preparation of the case for the Privy Council after references on the Protestant-Jewish school issue had gone through the Canadian courts, and was mainly instrumental in arranging for legislation to enable the reference to go beyond the Court of King's Bench, and reach the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council. Throughout the negotiations, and the, at times, embittered feelings which then existed, he was much in the centre of events, and perhaps it is safe to say that in this matter he did his greatest work, the results being immediate, practical and lasting for a considerable time, even though, if strictly and legally speaking only, not durable and permanent." Mr. Bercovitch married Florence Levine, daughter of A. S. Levine, of San Francisco. Surviving are two daughters, Elyse, of Montreal, Mrs. Steven Tanbarn, of New York; a son, Flt.-Lt. H. G. Bercovitch, in the Middle East; three brothers, Dr. Lyon Bercovitch, Dr. A. Bercovitch, and Jack Bercovitch, all of Montreal; three sisters, Mrs. A. L. Cuttleson, Mrs. Ben. Bassett, Mrs. A. W. Lasday, of New York, and Mrs. D. Fels.

Dr. ZD A. Daniels, who was honored last July with a fellowship in the Royal Society of Medicine, London, in recognition of special merit in the field of proctology, died suddenly December 22 at his residence, 48 McEwan avenue, in his 39th year. At the time of his death he was director of the department of rectal surgery at the Women's General Hospital. Dr. Daniels was a graduate of McGill University, receiving his M.D. and B.Sc. degrees in 1927, and his M.L.C. in 1928. In 1929 he went to London, England, and worked with the leading proctologists at St. Mark's Hospital, later returning to Montreal, and specialized in proctology. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Proctologic Society, of the Sigma Xi and of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington; and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, England, being the first Canadian included in the proctology section of the society.

Charles Redlich, Cote St. Catherine Road, died in his 73rd year on December 21, after a lengthy illness. He was born in New York in 1870, the son of Mary Kinum and Albert Redlich. He settled in Montreal in 1882, and was a member of the Canadian Travellers Association. In 1893 he married Bertha Roman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roman. Surviving are his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Jack Rubenstein and Mrs. Wilfred Stein; one son, Staff Sergeant F. A. Redlich, R.C.A.M.C., of Sussex, N.B.; and four grandchildren, Marvin Leslie Stein; Herbert Samuel, Martin, and Lile Joan Redlich. Funeral services were conducted by Rabbi Harry J. Stern on December 23, and interment was in Temple Emanu-El cemetery, Mount Royal Boulevard.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear son, William, who left us seven years ago, January 2nd. "My dear son, we think of you every day, as if it had happened yesterday." Ever remembered by his heart-broken mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schafer

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In loving memory of my dear father, Nathan Eisenstein of Toronto, who passed away 22nd day in Kisley (January, 1934). Ever remembered by his daughter, Rose Charness.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Solomon Feldman wishes to thank all her friends and ac[illegible] for [illegible] sent to her during her recent bereavement.

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **TALMUD TORAH** campaign for $14,300 begins January 14. Ph. Segal and Jerry Segall, chairmen of the Revision Committee, are allotting Special Names Cards. Convenor of Zones, Louis Herman, wants workers to call headquarters, Ha. 0245, and enroll. Zone chairmen are: Gaston Albright, Marcus Baboushkin, B. Baltin, Samuel Beloff, S. Berenson, D. L. Bernstein, Ben. Block, Hyman Borts, B. Brownstein, Harry Brull, Sidney Burrows, J. B. Caplan, Saul Carvlin, D. A. Chaikin, Frank Chesler, Ben. Climan, A. I. Cohen, B. Cohen, Daniel Cohen, H. B. Cohen, Ronnie Cohen, I. Dachs, I. Davins, B. Deutsch, Ben. Driper, Samuel Drucker, M. Dubitsky, H. J. Erdrich, Bernard Figler, Ben. Finkelstein, Irving Fleischman, N. Friedman, Louis Gameroff, Abe Griffin, Max Gilman, Louis Ginzer, Samuel Gold, Jack Goldberg, Teddy Goldman, Max Goltzman, J. Goodis, Joseph Gorelick, S. Grunblatt, B. Grossman, I. E. Hart, A. Karvel, Simon Kinack, M. Lazarer, Leo Levitt, Irwin Liverman, A. J. Livinson, J. D. Lubotin. C. B. Palmer is honorary treasurer and A. Schneiderman is chairman of publicity. A department for advanced Hebrew studies and a Teachers Training class had been opened at the Institute. This class, composed of pupils who had graduated from the Talmud Torahs, consists of boys and girls between the ages of 16-19. It is hoped that on completion of this course, most of the boys and girls will become Hebrew teachers. This new department completes the cycle of Hebrew education in that the child enters Talmud Torah at five years of age in the model Kindergarten, advances through to the Montreal Hebrew Academy (Parochial School), then on to the Hebrew High School Yeshivah, and to the department for advanced Hebrew studies and Teachers Training class. This is the first time that any school has attempted to organize a curriculum along these lines in Canada.

• **HOSPITAL OF HOPE:** Conveners for the open meeting of members and friends of all Units which takes place on Tuesday evening, February 2nd, at the Hebrew Educational Institute, are: Mesdames S. Hollinger, R. Eitinger, J. Obrant, D. Jonslefsky, H. Gold, S. Cohen, H. Shuster, A. Gold, J. Schneiderman, J. R. Bugante, A. Blumenthal, I. Rosen, S. Caplan, H. Carin, N. Shuster, H. A. Cohen, A. Gordon. I. J. Boorin Unit meets at the home of Mrs. J. Obrant, 383 Edward Charles, on Monday, January 4th, at 8:30 p.m. Monteha Baker Unit meeting at the home of Mrs. S. Long, 5644 Clark Street, on Tuesday, January 5th, at 8:30 p.m. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Baker, celebrating the engagement of their niece, Miss Lillian Keith, to Samuel Hershovitch, through the appeal of Mrs. S. Cohen, president, $11 was collected. Henry Shuster Unit meets at the home of Mrs. M. Caplan, 691 Dollard Avenue, on Tuesday, January 5th, at 2:30 p.m. Rose Joseph Unit at the home of Mrs. S. Stuner, 5053 Pesnard Avenue, on Monday, January 4th, at 8:30 p.m. Goodwill Unit, at the home of Mrs. J. Weiner, 230 Villeneuve Street West, on January 6th, at 8:30 p.m.; Sabel Rubin Unit, at the home of Mrs. B. Sulz, 4965 Melrose Avenue, on Wednesday, January 6th at 8:30 p.m.

• On the occasion of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosen, Dunbarton Avenue, donated $25 to the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund; $10 to Palestine Fund; $5 to Mount Sinai Sanitarium.

• **SHAARE ZION CONGREGATION:** The Sisterhood, chairmanship of Mrs. Irving Shapera, heard reports of the bazaar. Conveners were Mrs. David Cummings and Mrs. Edward Abramowitz. The guest speaker, Mrs. Phillip Joseph, spoke on "Russia's Hour Of Need". Hostess was Mrs. M. Lask. The second annual theatre nights, sponsored by the Men's Club, with Irving Riddell as chairman, were held. Rabbi Julius Berger will speak on "Can Jews In Nazi-Held Europe Be Saved?", on Friday, January 1, service at 8:30 p.m. Sabbath morning Rabbi Berger will speak on "Egypt's Ruling Classes In Ancient Times." Sunday, January 3rd, prayer and intercession service at 8:30 a.m.

He is survived by his widow, his mother and three brothers. The funeral was held from Paperman & Sons, 4081 St. Urbain Street.

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German-Americans Urge Overthrow Of Hitler

An appeal to the German people to overthrow Hitler, who "is creating a deep loathing of all things German in the heart of mankind," drafted as a Christmas message and bearing the signatures of fifty prominent Americans of German descent, was released in New York by Dorothy Thompson.

In making public the appeal, Miss Thompson explained that it had been drawn at a meeting at her home on Dec. 17, of representatives of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Loyal Americans of German Descent, and a group of independent citizens and writers. She further explained that the declaration was to be added to the formal protests of the United Nations against the Gestapo policy of extermination of the Jews and other subject peoples.

"At this season in which we celebrate the birth of Jesus of Nazareth," reads the appeal, "we Americans of German descent raise our voices in denunciation of the Hitler policy of cold-blooded extermination of the Jews of Europe and against the barbarities committed by the Nazis against all other innocent peoples under their sway. These horrors are but a prelude to further infamies by the doomed Nazi system of government.

"We call on the German people to return to the virtues of their forefathers and honor of their greatest leaders."

After the bombing of Lods by Soviet planes, Nazi authorities announced that compensation for losses suffered will be paid out to Germans only — but not to either Poles or Jews.

Thousands of "Aryans" stormed the Rumanization Office in Bucharest trying to secure the apartments of 4,000 Jews who had been deported to Transnistria.

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MARRIAGES

Friedman-Bloch

The marriage of Miss Faye Bloch, daughter of Mrs. J. Bloch, Jeanne Mance Street, and the late J. Bloch, to Harry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Friedman, Maplewood Avenue, formerly of Winnipeg, took place at the home of Rabbi S. Dubitsky with only the immediate family present, on Thursday, December 24th, at four o'clock. The bride was given away by her brother, Benjamin Bloch. She wore a white affordable dress, with matching hat and hip-length [illegible] of Army spent in Winnipeg and the couple will take up residence in Montreal. Mr. Friedman is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, Class of '34.

Worsoff-Perlman

The marriage of Miss Tillie Perlman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Perlman, 3517 St. Urbain Street, to Cpl. Irving Nathan Worsoff, R.C.A.M.C., stationed in Sherbrooke, Quebec, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Worsoff, 4633 Esplanade Avenue, took place at B'nai Jacob Synagogue, on November 15th, at five o'clock, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating, assisted by Rabbi J. Kravitz. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white orchid design embossed satin gown, made with sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, princess styled, and flared skirt ending in a long train. Her headdress consisted of a tiara of white Venetian lace, with a veil of the same lace forming a train. She carried a cascade of white Cattleya Elite. The maid of honour was Miss Ray Firman, cousin of the bride, who wore a floor-length gown with a royal blue velvet bodice, with sweetheart neckline, and a blue net skirt over taffeta. Her tiara matched her gown and was trimmed with silver sequins. She carried a sheaf of red roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Viola

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Frank, Anne Clarke, who wore gold; Rose Watkins and Ruth Tanzi, blue; Margie Rotenberg, rose, and Goldie Triansky, who wore lavender, all with silver lame bodices, and skirts of net over taffeta. They had head bows of net in a low overhanging effect at the back, and carried sheafs of pink roses. Sally Perlman, sister of the bride, wore blue taffeta dress with white flower design, made long, and a poke bonnet of matching material, and carried a nosegay of white, blue and pink carnations. William Glassman, a friend of the groom, was best man. The aisle was decorated with ferns and white ribbons. The choir sang "Because". A reception was held in the community hall. The bride's mother wore a plum color dinner gown in princess style, with long sleeves, an [illegible] hat, matching gown with long veil, and [illegible] gown, added [illegible] matching material with veil, and an orchid corsage. The honeymoon was spent in Ottawa, the bride travelling in a brown suit, brown tweed coat, and matching brown accessories.

Feifer-Steirman

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Steirman, daughter of Mrs. B. Steirman, 4413 Esplanade Avenue, and the late B. Steirman, to Samuel Feifer, son of H. Feifer, St. Catherine Road and the late Mrs. R. Feifer, took place in the study of Rev. Dr. H. J. Stern, at Temple Emanu-El. The bride was given in marriage by her mother. She wore a teal blue wool jersey street-length dress, made on princess lines, with a round neckline, three-quarter-length sleeves, and a flared skirt. Her hat of matching cloth, had insets of lighter blue, and a shoulder-length veil, and her corsage was of American Beauty roses. The matron of honor was Mrs. Harris Fernley, sister of the bride, who wore a maroon colored wool suit, silver fox trimmed, silver fox muff, black hat and shoulder-length veil, and a corsage of white carnations. The best man was Pte. Harris Fernley. A sweet table was held for the immediate family in the community hall. The bride's mother wore a blue crepe dress, black hat with Persian lamb trimming, and muff to match, and a corsage of red roses. The couple have taken up residence in Montreal.

Leopold-Reichland

The marriage of Miss Ginette Ingrid Reichland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Reichland, of Brussels, Belgium, and now of Montreal, to Monroe Paul Leopold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leopold, Westmount Boulevard, took place at the Montefiore Club, on December 22nd, Rev. Dr. H. Abramowitz officiating, and Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn assisting. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a white satin gown, fashioned in Mary Stuart style, with headdress of white lace from which fell a full-length veil of white net, while she carried a cascade bouquet of white orchids. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Michele Reichland, who wore a frock of powder blue illusion marquisette trimmed with tones velvet appliqué, a hat to match, with veil, and carried a muff of pink carnations. Leslie H. Leopold was best man for his brother. The ushers

CLASS IN COOKERY

MANDEL BREAD

three eggs
one cup sugar
one cup oil
one-half teaspoon salt
one teaspoon vanilla
one-half cup chopped almonds
juice of one orange
three and three-quarter cups flour
two teaspoons baking powder

Mix eggs and sugar well, then add oil, almonds, vanilla and orange juice. Sift flour, baking powder and salt, and add to mixture. Pat a heaping handful of the mixture on a floured board, loaf shaped, in two-inch thickness. Place in oiled pan, and bake in a hot oven until light brown. Remove and cut into half-inch pieces, turn over, and place in oven again until light brown.

Mrs. Irving M. Rose,
2 Heathdale Road, Toronto.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

one-quarter pound butter or shortening
one cup brown sugar
one egg
one and a half cups strained apple sauce
two cups flour
two teaspoons baking soda
one cup dates
one cup walnuts
one cup raisins
half teaspoon cinnamon
one-half teaspoon cloves
one teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar, add beaten egg, apple sauce, flour and soda sifted three times, spices, nuts and the fruit floured. Mix well together. Bake in square tin for forty minutes in oven at 375 degrees.

Mrs. Harvey Golden,
4737 Dornal Avenue, Montreal.

Mrs. H. Feifer, 3797 Drolet Boulevard, Montreal, was Miss Janet Jaslow, daughter of Mrs. P. Jaslow, and the late Mr. Jaslow, 2292 Gilrouard Avenue. Mr. Feifer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Feifer, 4209 St. Urbain Street.

—Society Studio

being Leslie and Irwin Leopold, other brothers, and J. Levinbaum, of New York. The decorations were carried out in white chrysanthemums and Calla Lilies. The bride's mother received wearing a gown of rennda green sheer with matching feather hat, and a corsage bouquet of brown orchids. The bridegroom's mother was gowned in fuchsia crepe, with harmonizing hat. Mr. and Mrs. Leopold left for their honeymoon, the bride travelling in a beige cloth suit, with beaver coat and hat, and brown accessories. They will live in Montreal. Out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Sandow Levinbaum, Miss Ina Levinbaum, William Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. David Rubinstein, and Mrs. B. Atkins, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. C. Leibman, of Boston; Mrs. M. April, of Toronto; and Mrs. B. Louis, of Ottawa.

Teitelbaum - Docks

The marriage of Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Docks, 5255 St. Urbain Street, to Lieut. Teitelbaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Teitelbaum, 555 Querbes Avenue, took place at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue, on December 6th, at two o'clock, Rabbi H. Denberg officiating, assisted by Cantor M. Shaidovitz and J. Nadler. The bride was given in marriage by her father and mother. She wore a floor-length white brocaded satin dress, made with a sweetheart neckline and long sleeves, all trimmed in lace. Satin bodice, and flared skirt falling into a train. Her tulle veil was arranged into a halo. She carried a bouquet of Supreme roses, with streamers of white ribbon. Miss Pearl Docks, sister of the bride, was maid of honour. She wore an apple-green floor-length dress, with lace bodice, cut with a sweetheart neckline, and a tulle skirt. Her matching tulle veil fell from a tiara of roses, and she carried a bouquet of Johanna Hill roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Doris Docks, sister of the bride, and Laura Galber, in powder blue, with lace bodices and tulle skirts; and Birdie Maislin in pink tulle bodice, with sequins, and a net skirt; and Molly Wineman, in pink lace bodice and tulle skirt. They all had matching tulle veils with floras of flowers, and colonial bouquets of pompons and Peerless roses. Harry Teitelbaum, brother of the groom, was best man. The altar was decorated with a large basket of chrysanthemums. The reception was held in the community hall of the synagogue, the bride's mother wearing black chiffon, with a black lace bodice, a black hat and veil, with orchids around the crown of the hat, and her corsage of purple orchids matched the hat trimming. The groom's mother wore black crepe with a light pink lace vestee, a black hat with a veil and a large feather around the crown of the hat, and corsage of Peerless roses. The couple are living at 5255 St. Urbain Street.

Schneiderman-Solowey

The marriage of Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Solowey, 4491 Esplanade Avenue, to David A. Schneiderman took place at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue on December 27th at half-past five o'clock. Rabbi Herman Abramowitz, and Chaplain Max J. Routtenberg, brother-in-law of the bride, officiating, assisted by Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a powder-blue crepe dress, cut with a v-neckline, long sleeves coming to points over the wrists, and a full, floor-length skirt. She had a blue veil, with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Max Routtenberg, sister of the bride, was matron of honour, wearing a royal blue dress, cut on princess lines, with a flower headdress, and carrying yellow roses. Samuel Schneiderman, brother of the groom, was best man. Ushers were Gershon Stern and Irwin Schneiderman. The synagogue was decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums. At the reception held in the synagogue, the bride's mother wore grey crepe trimmed with royal blue sequins, and with a royal blue hat, and yellow roses; and Mrs. A. Schneiderman, sister-in-law of the groom, wore green crepe, with gold embroidery, a green hat, and yellow roses. The bridal couple left for a trip to western Canada. For travelling, the bride wore a powder blue suit, with brown seal coat and hat, and brown accessories.

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Kupferberg-Honig

The marriage of Miss Freda Honig, daughter of Israel Honig and the late Mrs. Cecile Honig, of New York, to Abe Kupferberg, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kupferberg, of Poland, was solemnized on Monday night, December 7th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Prashker, 3500 Henri Julien Avenue, Rev. I. Shebanson officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cooper. She wore a turquoise blue crepe street-length dress, trimmed with shoulder pompoms, with a maroon cap of ostrich feathers and a turquoise blue three-quarter-length veil, accessories to match, and a corsage of orchids. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Sally Honig, of Montreal, who wore a black street-length dress, sequin trimmed, and a headdress consisting of a black velvet bow, with a hip-length black veil falling from the top. The best man was Jack Bernstein. The groom's attendants were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Prashker. The house decorations were carried out in maiden-hair fern, roses and carnations. A reception was held after the ceremony for intimate relatives and friends. The bridal couple left for their honeymoon to Niagara Falls, the bride travelling in a beige woollen suit, muskrat coat, and brown accessories. The couple have taken up residence at 669 Querbes Avenue.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

[illegible] ter, Agnes, to Mike, son of Mrs. B. Krachovitch, and the late Mr. Krachovitch, to take place at half-past three o'clock, January 3rd, at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue.

Mrs. S. Bulgutch, 4081 de Bullion Street, announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Lily, to Joseph Dubrofsky, son of A. Dubrofsky and the late Mrs. A. Dubrofsky, the wedding to take place on January 3rd.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nukman, 3575 Clark Street, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Minnie, to Private Joseph Raskin, U.S. Army, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Raskin, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Sarah Keith, 5269 Park Avenue, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Lilian, to Samuel, only son of Mrs. B. Hershovitch and the late L. Hershovitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herman, 9250 Durocher Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lylia, to William Zaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Zaker, 5567 Clark Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lotovsky, 5429 Durocher Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Abe, son of Mrs. Esther Pinsky and the late J. Pinsky, of Montreal, the marriage to take place shortly.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Mindel (nee Jean Nevitt) St. Viateur Street West, at the Jewish General Hospital, on December 10th, a son, Robert Allen. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nevitt, Villeneuve Street West; and Mrs. I. Mindel, St. Viateur Street West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Rafman (nee Lily Steinberg) Cote St. Catherine Road, on December 21st, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Signalman Irving Scheffer and Mrs. Scheffer (nee Judy Cosgrave) on December 9th, (Overseas), a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Scheffer.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Bitz (nee Celia Aron) Cormier Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital on December 13th, a son, Ronald Myron. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Aron, of Palestine.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Stanley Rosen, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosen, Ducharme Avenue, was called to the reading of the law, on Saturday, December 26th, at Anshe Ukraine Synagogue. A reception was held. Carnations were used as decorations.

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **PIONEER WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION** presents at Zionist Headquarters on Monday, January 4th, at 8.30 p.m., Mrs. Miriam Kuhovitsky, a recent arrival from Belgium and an active member of the National Executive in New York. Friends invited. Degania Group tea was given at the home of Mrs. Z. Tolpe, 2606 Willowdale Avenue, for the Moatzoth Hapoaloth. Mrs. M. Surchin was guest speaker.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• **HADASSAH:** Chapters meeting Monday, January 4th, at 2:30, are Esther Rachel Naverich at the home of Mrs. L. Stack, 391 St. Joseph Boulevard West; Miriam Ruppin Orlenberg at the home of Mrs. H. Bolak, 787 Hartland Avenue; [illegible] Tuesday, January 5th, at 8:30, in the [illegible] Harry J. Stein, Editor; Service Friday, January 1st, at 8:15. Sermon: "The Power of Prayer." In accordance with the Government proclamation, prayer and intercession to Almighty God will be observed, Saturday, January 2nd, at 11:30, sermonette. Professor Jacob R. Marcus, historian, of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, will again be the lecturer at the second annual institute on Judaism for Christian Clergy and Educators, to be held all day Monday, February 1st. Themes: "The Times And Life Of Jesus From A Jewish Standpoint," and "The Wandering Jew."

• **COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN**, under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. J. Goodson, and Mrs. Samuel Penner, will sponsor a concert by Miss Rose Bampton, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who has consented to give her services free at His Majesty's Theatre, on the evening of January 25th, for the benefit of the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund. On committees are: Mesdames Maxwell Cummings, Philip Levy, Rose Nadler, Charles Rosenthall, M. Nadler, Jacob Elkin, Charles Shane, Philip Press, A. Silverberg, C. N. Sommer, Benjamin Robinson; Madame Donalda, Mesdames Philip Joseph, Maurice Berns, Louis J. Nadler, A. Shulman, and as advisory, Mrs. Sydney Levitt, president.

• **RED CROSS** Jewish Branch received: $10 through Mrs. T. Slater, 1212 Van Horne Avenue, from a group; $25.25 Papineau Victory Club, 6043 Garnier Street; $25, Upper Westlands summer outing through Mrs. P. Steinberg, 5257 Jeanne Mance Street; $3, Mrs. T. Turlow, 397 St. Joseph Boulevard West.

• **METRO GIRLS** meeting at the home of Miss Marion Plotnick, 4322 Coolbrook Avenue, had as guest Mrs. B. Finestone, who spoke on physical culture. At the home of Miss Ida Rudnick a junior Metro Girls Club, was organized. Gift parcels of shaving sets were sent to friends overseas.

• **JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL** Women's Auxiliary seventh annual meeting, Wednesday, January 6th, at 2:45 p.m., in the Mount Royal Hotel, presents Major - General L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O., Minister of National War Services of Canada, speaking on "Hospitals and Practical Patriotism." Election Reports

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Herschorn, of Montreal, are spending this week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Pullan, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. Morris Rashkis, Castleview Avenue, is in Ottawa.

Captain and Mrs. Oscar Cohen spent a few days in Detroit.

Herbert Goldstein, of Montreal, is spending a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goldstein, Clunly Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krangle and daughter, Merle Linda, formerly of Churchill Avenue, have moved to their new home at 360 Winnett Avenue.

Rabbi Barnett E. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Warren Road.

Mrs. Joseph B. Danson, Wells Hill Avenue, has returned from a month's stay in New York, having visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. N. Baum. While there she attened the opening of "The Willow and I," a Broadway show, in which her nephew, Alex Englander, had a part.

Mrs. E. Levy, Wells Street, went to Winnipeg, for the marriage of her son, Walter, to Miss Dianne Chechick, of Winnipeg, which took place on December 29th, at the Royal Alexandria Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brenzel, Dawbourne Avenue, spent severs' days with the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rabow, of Buffalo.

Mrs. J. Bucholtz, of Hollywood, Cal., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sternberg, Glenholme Avenue, while here for the marriage of her granddaughter, Miss Sylvia Louise Sternberg, to Allen L. Greenberg, R.C.A.S.C.

Dr. Joseph E. Josephson, of St. John's Newfoundland, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Josephson.

Miss Ruth Lowe, of New York, visited her mother, Mrs. P. Lowe, Vaughan Road.

Mrs. Samuel Dinaberg, Galley Avenue, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Webber, of Lockport, N.Y.

Miss Shirley Rapp, Richview Avenue, has as her guest over the holidays, Miss Sheila Barden, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Miss Shirley Dermsky, of Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Max B. Cohen, Wells Hill Avenue, announce the bar-mitzvah of their twin sons, Ronald and Charles. About one hundred and seventy-five guests were present, among them being, Mr. and Mrs. B. Knopman and daughter, Frances, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Ginsberg, of Huntsville. Mrs. Cohen received in an olive green crepe dinner dress, trimmed with sequins, and gardenias in her hair, assisted by Mrs. I. Ginsburg, her sister, in black crepe, trimmed with sequins, and corsage of orchids; and Miss Margaret Ginsburg, in plaid taffeta. Israel Ginsburg was toastmaster, and the bar-mitzvahs, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Rabbi David Monson, Rabbi J. Litchen, J. Colant, grandfather of the bar-mitzvah, and Mrs. J. Cohen, grandmother of the bar-mitzvah, spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, Brunswick Avenue, gave a party for their daughter Esther, on her sixteenth birthday. Those present were: Gladys Skulko, Hilda Sugar, Helen Freedman, Shirley Litwin, Lillian Shifman, Pearl Feldman, Helen Shulman, Irma Shave, Ida Wasserman, Mildred Marigold, Anne Cohen, Betty Cutler, Helen Pollock, Pearl Klatin, Mildred Newman, Faye Malvin, Sophie Mahofsky, Evelyn Crystal, Ethel Small, Ruth Zernitsky, Goldie Shulman, Gloria Greenbaum, Marion Dexter, Betty London, Yetta Goldstein, Evelyn Marks, and Lyla Martin and Leo Brown, Harold Martin, Sydney Segal, John Ackerman, Harry Appleson, Sydney Gladstone, Ruby Marcus, Ronald Jacobs, Ben. Rosenberg, Martin Proctor, Edward Fleisher, Ben. Urowitz, Ben. Walters, Murray Buckman, Bernard Freedman, Hy. Melnick, Jack Rabin, Ralph Arnold, Joseph Finkelstein, Bernard Altman, Irving Ungerman, R.C.A.F., Milton Cierman, Irving Premier, Leon Goldstein, Nathan Kern, Albert Freedman, R.C.A.F., Al. Cohen, R.C.A.F., Vernon Baker, R.C.A.F., Irving Handelman, R.C.A.F., and Irving Harris, R.C.A.F.

Mesdames F. Pasternack, K. Horowitz, Z. Trimble, S. Davidman, E. Zernitsky, S. Dillick, and M. Garnas entertained at tea to honor Miss Ruth Starr, whose marriage to Sydney Appelbaum takes place on February 7th. There were about twenty-five guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Grossman, 146 Brunswick Avenue, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at a family dinner. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wertman, Mr and Mrs. David Offstein, Mr. and Mrs. M. Blackstein, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. David Grossman and their families; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lichtman, and Miss Sylvia Duke.

Mrs. F. Roher, Crestview Avenue, gave a dinner to honor her mother, Mrs. L. Greisman, on her birthday. Guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. B. Usheroff, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Greisman, and her grandchildren, Zelda and Eleanor, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis, Montrose Avenue, gave a surprise party to honor their daughter, Pearl, on her eighteenth birthday, those present being: Misses Frances Cantz, Helen Brodsky, Mildred Lepofsky, and Carole Lowrance; and Isidore Cohen, R.C.A.F., of Montreal, Harry Woldon, L.A.C. Peter Greenbergh, R.C.A.F., of Manchester, England; L.A.C. Archie Ordenberg, R.C.A.F., Irving Friedman, R.C.A.F., and David Cohen, R.C.A.F., of Montreal.

Mrs. I. J. Cole, Arlington Avenue, entertained about seventy-five guests at a luncheon to honor Miss Esther Dworsky, whose marriage to L.A.C. Arthur J. Cole R.C.A.F. takes place in January.

Mrs. J. Silverberg, Euclid Avenue, gave a luncheon at the Belvin, honoring Miss Ida Rudnikoff, of Montreal, whose marriage to Max Silverberg takes place on January 24th. About sixty guests were there.

Mrs. J. Beckerman, Denison Square, entertained at a tea at Murray House, to honor her future daughter-in-law, Miss Betty Adel. The tea table was decorated with flowers, white tapers, and bells. About forty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Major Street, gave a dinner and reception to honor their son, Morris's bar-mitzvah. Among about fifty-five guests was Mrs. A. Robins, of Sudbury, Ont. Frank Zimmerman acted as master of ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sky, Gilgorm Road, were hosts at a buffet supper at the Belvin, celebrating the bar-mitzvah of their son, Milton. About three hundred guests were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. David Sky and children, Judith and Arnold Emanuel, and Mrs. Diana Sky, of Detroit, Mich.; and Meyer Rubin, of Chicago. At the tea table, Mrs. J. Goldberg, Mrs. M. M. Auerbach, and Miss Gertrude Jackson poured, assisted by: Mesdames Joseph Kessel, Frank Goldman, Irwin Goldman, Ben. Silverman and Harold Erwin, and Misses Edith Bateman, Eva Jackson, Mary Gavin, and Florence Rimmon.

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Left to right, Sydney Wax, R.C.A.F., stationed at Trenton, Ont.; Ben. M. Wax, R.C.A.M.C., stationed at Camp Borden, Ont.; and L.A.C. Maurice Wax, stationed at Brantford, Ont., are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wax, 320 Bathurst Street, Toronto.

—Famous Studio

J. D. C. Ready To Provide Relief On Allied Occupation Of Axis-Held Areas

An appeal has come for funds which will make possible the immediate release of 1,500 Jewish refugees interned in Morocco and Algiers, it was announced by Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, in New York.

"The first appeal has come from Elie Goulan, Chairman of the Jewish Refugee Committee in Algeria," Mr. Hyman stated. "The Committee is at present supporting 1,950 refugees of whom 650 are interned. With the consent of the American Consulate in Algiers the local authorities there have advised the Committee that they are prepared to set free immediately the interned refugees on the condition that the Committee assume the financial responsibility for their transportation out of the camps, and initial requirements for their lodging, medical care, clothing, etc. This will amount at the outset to $26,000.

"Another 950 refugees interned in various camps in French Morocco can likewise be liberated on the same terms. We have heard from Mme. Helen Benathar, Chairman of our Casablanca Committee, that there are 250 Jewish refugees interned in the Camp of [illegible] if financial assistance can be made available and lodgings found.

"Both Mr. Goulan and Mme. Benathar are in contact with the appropriate American and French local authorities. Mme. Benathar has made a trip to the interior of Morocco in order to get the work started and to investigate needs so that she may gauge her budgetary requirements."

The J.D.C. is ready to provide finances for initial reasonable expenses, pending the working out of larger governmental relief plans for the entire population in need. The J.D.C. has been working through local committees in North Africa for more than a year.

"This work was directed in behalf of both native Jews and refugees who had come to North Africa," Mr. Hyman said. "Until the latter part of 1940, the Jewish populations of Algeria, French Morocco, and Tunis, totalling 350,000, enjoyed equal rights under French sovereignty. Then came the extension of the anti-Jewish laws of the Vichy Government. In Algeria alone some 3,000 minor Jewish civil service employees were dismissed. All Jewish youngsters were turned out of public orphanages. Almost all Jewish children were barred from public schools. Furthermore, Jewish merchants, craftsmen, white collar workers and others were excluded from the economic life of the territory.

"Unable to meet the needs which thus arose, in addition to the requirements of Jewish refugees and demobilized French Foreign Legionnaires who were held in labor and concentration camps, the local committees in North Africa turned to the J.D.C. for help."

Grants by the J.D.C. enabled the committee in Algeria to establish soup kitchens, give medical aid and cash relief, provide clothing, shelter and educational facilities for 5,000 children and adults among the native population, and at the same time supply clothing, medical aid and supply necessary [illegible]. In French Morocco, J.D.C. work was routed mainly through Casablanca. The J.D.C. carried a large part of the burden of helping 1,500 of the 2,500 refugees from Greater Germany, unoccupied France and other countries who had fled there just before and after the French armistice. Much of the burden of helping nearly 300 refugees in Tangier was also carried by the J.D.C.

Casablanca, as the most important port of French Morocco, had been serving also as a transit juncture for refugees emigrating to the Western Hemisphere from unoccupied France. On a number of occasions refugees in unoccupied France found themselves unable to travel across Spain to Portugal to take westbound steamers for countries in the Western Hemisphere. When that happened, the J.D.C. transferred them across the Mediterranean to Casablanca, and then had the vessels on which it had bought up passenger space make a special stopover there, en route from Portugal, to pick up the refugees.

From January, 1941, some 10,000 Jewish emigrants passed through Casablanca on their way to freedom. Once Allied occupation in Axis-dominated territories takes place, the J.D.C. is on hand to provide immediate relief where necessary. That it can start right on the job is due to the fact that it has local Jewish committees which are experienced in dispensing relief and which know intimately the special problems of the Jews in their area.

JEWS URGED TO WELCOME DE GAULLE

The Jews of America owe General Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, a warm welcome when he visits the United States, Henri Torres, chairman of the Political Commission of the Free French Movement in America, told a mass meeting of the American Federation of Ukrainian Jews in New York.

"It would be unthinkable for a single Jewish voice to be missing in this hearty welcome," the former member of the French Parliament said. "The Jews must never forget that when General De Gaulle was questioned about the Jewish problem, he replied that he did not know or wish to know of a Jewish problem in France and that he acknowledged only one kind of French and all of them equal, Jew or Christian."

Toronto Meetings

● **MOUNT SINAI CLINICAL AUXILIARY:** Annual neighborhood bridge and mah jong, afternoon and evening of Tuesday, January 19th, to equip the hospital, has Mrs. A. A. Trask as convenor.

● Melville Goldberg, Edgewood Avenue, and Cecil Davidson, Vaughan Road, attended an A. Z. A. convention in Montreal.

● **HILLCREST SISTERHOOD** meets on Tuesday, January 5th, at Shaarei Shomayim Congregation. Mrs. J. Kofman is president.

● **HADASSAH:** Queen Esther Chapter met at the home of Mrs. S. Himel, Palmerston Boulevard, Mrs. J. Leibowitz presiding. Annual bridge is January 6th, at the Zionist Institute. Raffle donated by Mrs. A. Rosenberg, was won by Mrs. M. Orden, of Chatham, and a handkerchief was won by Mrs. R. S. Dolgoff. Mrs. S. Mimel reported on the calendar. Mrs. I. Hahn was hostess at an event in aid of the chapter.

● **ZIONIST ORGANIZATION:** Captain Rabbi Samuel Cass, senior Jewish chaplain for Canada, will be guest speaker at a Victory rally opening the Palestine Soldiers Land Fund, at the Royal York Hotel, on Sunday evening, January 17. The quota is $25,000 with which to redeem 1,000 dunams of land. David Dunkelman is chairman; Edward E. Gelber, treasurer. Music will be given by an orchestra of Jewish young men serving with the armed forces of Canada. Jewish Veterans Branch 256 of the Canadian Legion will act as ushers. J. J. Glass, K.C., M.P.P., will be chairman. Speakers: Rabbi S. Sachs, president of the Ontario Zionist Region; Mr. Dunkelman, Mr. Gelber, H. Botnick, president of the Jewish National Fund Council.

● **YOUNG JUDAEA** is celebrating the 25th anniversary of Canadian Young Judaea at a dinner on Sunday, January 3, at 7 p.m., in the Zionist Centre. Guest speaker will be Joseph Frank, Montreal Zionist and past president of Canadian Young Judaea. Committee: Misses Esther Mudrick, Anne Rivers, Chaie Bronstein, Robert Rosenberg, Dr. Mark Zimmerman, Carl Miss Esther Mudrick, KI. 3316.

● **JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU:** A gift of several thousands dollars was bequeathed by the late Aaron Cassell, of Belmar, N.J. Mr. Cassell, who named this agency as the executor of his estate, made his gift subject to one condition, that the Bureau continue to care for a close relative of his in Toronto who had been known to the agency previously. In his will he stated that he was availing himself of this means to express his confidence in the work of the Bureau. A gift of $100 was also bequeathed by the late Harry Rosen, 253 Palmerston Boulevard, for the care of Jewish orphans in this city.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Major Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele, to William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rotenberg, Bathurst Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sternberg, 209 Glenholme Avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Sylvia Louise, to Allen L. Greenberg, R.C.A.S.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Greenberg, the marriage to take place the second week in January.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Dworsky, Onaington Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther Dorothy, to Leading Aircraftman Arthur Joseph Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Cole, Arlington Avenue, the marriage to take place in January.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. A. Hirst and family, 216 Parliament Street, wish to thank their many friends and relatives for their many kindnesses during their recent bereavement.

The mayors of Brussels and Antwerp have been ordered to set aside certain streets in which Jews would be permitted to live, and instruct all non-Jews to leave the designated areas.

At a mass-meeting in Buenos Aires arranged by the pro-Axis Nationalist Youth Alliance, speeches attacking the U.S. and Jews were delivered by General Juan Bautista Molina and others.

MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Max Pearlman, Dundas Street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Phyllis, to Victor J. Freeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Freeman, of Vancouver, B.C., took place on December 20, at the home of Rabbi Samuel Sachs, Palmerston Boulevard, who officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Dr. John J. Slavens. Mrs. John J. Slavens, her sister, was matron of honor. For travelling to Montreal and Ottawa, the bride wore a blue tweed suit with matching coat, alligator purse and shoes, and a blue blouse and hat. The couple will live in Toronto.

Budd-Dunn

The marriage of Estelle Shirley, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Dunn, Holland Park Avenue, to William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Budd, 264 Glenholme Avenue, took place on December 24th, at 275 Spadina Avenue, Rabbi David Monson officiating. The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore an afternoon dress of blue, with velour hat to match and shoulder-length veil, and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Miss Helen Dunn, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, in a black velvet dress trimmed with white lace, and carried a bouquet of pink roses and baby's breath. Peter Budd, brother of the groom, was best man. The bride's mother received in a black dress, and corsage of red roses; assisted by the groom's mother, in black, trimmed with turquoise, and corsage of red roses; and by Mrs. D. Dunn, grandmother of the bride, in black lace, and corsage of red roses. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The couple left for Montreal, and will live in Toronto. For travelling, the bride wore a plaid suit, Persian lamb coat, and matching accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. S. Singerman and daughter, Martha, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. A. Goobler and Mrs. I. Friedman, of Hamilton; and Mrs. H. Botnicky, of Marlotdale, Ont.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mandelcorn, Clifford Hill Road, on December 17th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Renee Joyce, sister of Marilyn and Edward.

The new palace of the Regent of Iraq in Baghdad will be furnished and decorated entirely with Palestine-made furnishings.

Palestine: The Problem

By Albert Vitoz

The war, it is now obvious, will protract itself much longer than most of us expected, and to discuss now the ultimate peace settlement appears to many a waste of time and energy. Besides, it has been argued, discussion of peace terms might prove dangerous. It might divide the Allies. Hence the suggestion for a "cooling off period" after the war ends. Unfortunately, there are problems which will prove impossible to place in cold storage once victory is won. Forces are gathering right now which, unless harnessed to definite constructive ends, will make an explosion inevitable. It is imperative that the Allies, and this country in particular, evolve now a reasonable settlement for these danger areas. And the first step must be to see the problem as it is.

Palestine — indeed, the whole Near East — constitutes a problem which will force itself upon the democracies the moment victory is won. A great number of international conflicts of the most serious character are connected with the Palestine enigma, and it will not be easy to prived a satisfactory solution. The conflicts of interest are profound and their ramifications very deep indeed. Many solutions have been suggested; unfortunately, most of these are based on a narrow view of the problem, on ignorance of the forces involved, and are frequently designed to promote partisan and parochial interests. Hence the necessity, before suggesting a possible solution, of obtaining a realistic view of the problem, studying its complex component parts, and evaluating the numerous forces at work in that part of the word.

It is necessary to bear in mind, first of all, the unique position which Palestine holds as the center of the three great religions of mankind. This alone is sufficient [illegible] world, at least for those areas which are of greatest religious, emotional and cultural significance. Jerusalem, Nazareth, Bethlehem, Hebron are holy to Christian, Jew and Moslem. I do not believe that the world will tolerate there a purely nationalistic regime. Jerusalem is not Sofia or Munich.

Palestine also happens to be the gateway to one of the most strategic parts of the world. The bitter struggle which has gone on in the Near East has brought home to many the world-wide strategic significance of that area. The Germans and the British are not sacrificing thousands of men and using immense quantities of precious military supplies merely to gain a few hundred square miles of desert territory. Both realize that the Near East is the meeting point of Europe, Asia and Africa; that the power which dominates the desert and barren hills between the Mediterranean and the Indian ocean holds in its hands the key to world power. Hitler knows that his victories in Europe will be in vain unless he succeeds in capturing the Near East. Without it, as long as the United Nations dominate the seas, he will be a prisoner in Europe and his ambition to establish a world empire will be an empty dream. Control of the Near East, however, would enable him to overrun both Africa and Asia.

Nor is the strategic importance of the Near East limited to war. On the contrary its strategic significance will increase in the post-war era, especially if we succeed in establishing the type of world order we claim to seek. Intercourse between Europe, Africa and Asia will increase and the Near East will become again what it was in the Middle Ages — the cultural and commercial market of the world. The area between the Nile and the Tigris constitutes the logical meeting ground for the three old continents, and so it will become the junction of world cultural currents. Even before the outbreak of the war the Near East was well on its way toward becoming the junction of transcontinental airlines. The whole world, in brief, has vital interests at stake in the area, and the nations of the West will be justified in demanding, not imperial privileges, but that stable political and social conditions be established there.

These general considerations are of far-reaching significance and the planners of the new democratic world order will do well to bear them in mind when considering the Near Eastern problem. But there is another general factor which must be pointed out before turning to the specific Palestine issue. The Arabs today have too much land for their own good. The Near East — even if Egypt and Arabia are excluded — spreads over an area of more than a quarter of a million square miles and has a population of less than 8,000,000 souls. According to the most reliable investigations, however, that vast area could support perhaps ten times as many inhabitants. The Near East has immense agricultural possibilities, all of which are for all practical purposes unexploited at the moment. Those potentially immensely fertile acres began to attract the attention of the overcrowded peoples of Europe long before the outbreak of the war, and it was only the presence of Britain and France in the Near East, who played the role of dog in the manger, that prevented the development of an explosive situation.

To put the matter bluntly, the land-hungry peoples of Europe will not accept with philosophic resignation continuation of the status quo ante—the state of affairs which permitted a few million human beings to roam over an immense area of excellent agricultural land and to waste its resources. Nor will it be easy to justify on objective ethical grounds continuation of present conditions. There is little justice in an international order which condemns 45,000,000 Italians to live in an area of 120,000 square miles, 80 per cent of which is mountainous and of small agricultural value, while Arabs are permitted to claim as their "own," because of historical accident, hundreds of thousands of acres which they will never be able to use.

Unfortunately, the Arabs have shown no disposition to part with any fraction of their rich heritage. For this they cannot, of course, be blamed. Until now, international morality has not provided for fair distribution of natural resources among peoples. Yet it is certain that there will be no world peace until the most glaring inequalities among the nations are rectified. The Arabs have been exceedingly jealous of their "rights"; they have considered the whole vast area from the Mediterranean to the Indian ocean as the "inalienable home of Islam." Not only have they shown no disposition to accept European immigrants; they have fought every effort to settle in compact communities some of the minority groups of the Near East — peoples which "owned" parts of the Near East long before the Arabs appeared on the scene and which continued to live in that part of the world. The Arabs have suffered from a very real land imperialism of their own.

These facts are pertinent when considering the problem of Palestine. First of all, it is simply not true to say that Palestine is overcrowded. Second, even if Palestine were overcrowded that would not mean much. Present-day Palestine is a truncated part of historical Palestine which included Transjordan — a country which spreads over three times the area of Palestine and has a population of less than ten persons per square mile. Third, the Arab struggle against Zionism is part of the struggle against all non-Islamic minorities and against European immigration. Finally, strategic factors are responsible for the existence of an extraneous aspect of the Palestine problem, British imperialism.

To say that Arabs have benefited economically, culturally and politically from the establishment of Zionists is true but irrelevant. One needs only compare the vital statistics of the Palestine Arabs with those of neighboring countries to realize the immense progress attained by the former largely as a result of Zionist immigration. The mortality rate declined in Palestine by more than two-thirds; a large network of hospitals, clinics and sanitation facilities was established. The Zionists enriched the Arabs and gave them the highest standard of living in the Near East. But the manifold economic benefits reaped by the Arabs did not change their attitude toward the immigrants. Oppositions to the Zionists, fostered by religious leaders, politicians and the educated youth, began early. During the last few years the opposition became bitter and violent, and the common people joined the fight. The Arabs have insisted on their right to retain the whole of Palestine as part of the "home of Islam."

Nationalism has been responsible for the numerous violent outbreaks that have taken place in Palestine since 1922. It is true, of course, that these outbreaks were inspired by fanatical leaders who frequently had personal axes to grind; it is true that the masses of the Arab population might have been content to live in peace with the Zionist immigrants. However, it must be recognized that nationalism — violent, burning hatred of all foreigners and of foreign penetration — is one of the chief characteristics of the contemporary Near East; that nationalism has grown during the past twenty years; that nationalism was an inevitable concomitant of education and could have been controlled only by keeping down public education. It is possible that a dynamic settlement program inaugurated immediately after the last war, which would have enabled the Zionists to become the majority of the population, would have led to the development of a bi-national state with which the Arabs would have had to make their peace. However, the British did not fulfill their mandatory obligations, while the Zionists proved completely unable to cope with the problems of settlement. As a result, Palestine is today caught between the horns of a dilemma. It is no longer purely Arab; on the other hand, it is certainly not Zionist.

What makes the problem so terrible is the fact that Zionist pressure for migration to Palestine, which increased greatly during the last decade, will increase even more after the end of this war. The spread of fascism and of fascist ideologies throughout Europe after the middle of the last decade made it necessary for an increasing number of Jews to seek a land of refuge where they would would be able to begin life anew. Bitter necessity, not merely idealistic and emotional attachment to the Holy Land, emerged as the compelling force in the Zionist movement.

It is a profound error to imagine that an Allied victory in this war will make the Jewish problem less imperative in Europe. The defeat of nazi Germany will no doubt end the reign of terror which has existed in some European countries. Physical persecution of Jews will probably cease. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether the overwhelming majority of Jews in European countries will be able to resume life as normal citizens. They will remain a distinct group, set apart from the rest of the population, with few if any chances of assimilation. Unfortunately, permanent minority status is healthy neither for the majority nor for the minority community. Such status creates cultural, psychological and economic manifestations which do not contribute to the welfare of society. Large scale emigration, unjust and cruel as it may be, is not only the lesser evil, but the only permanent solution.

Nothing has been said about the British imperialist aspect of the problem, not because I do not regard it as important, but because I believe it to be the least difficult to solve. The imperialist factor is extraneous, not inherent in the problem. On the other hand, those aspects which I have tried to point out are inherent in the problem; they are permanent and basic. And it is obvious that these basic issues cannot be solved by mutual good will, toleration, the glorious spirit of compromise. If continued on the old political-nationalistic plane the struggle must be one of life or death, with no compromise possible between the two. Hence the need to find a new basis, a solution completely outside the traditional political-nationalistic framework.

This article is from the Christian Century.

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courts, in the process of adjudication, must henceforth, far more than in the past, look for light beyond the law books to the experience of the world in which we live.

"We see him now as one of the influential men of his time — in the words of the resolution of the Bar, wise, strong and good — taking his rightful place among that small group of great figures of the law who have given to it new strength, and to us renewed assurance of its adequacy and, hence, that it will endure."

Recalling that "men are dying for the faith they cherish," Attorney General Biddle said of Justice Brandeis:

"He lived for that same faith; quietly dedicated his life to the service of his country. Today Justice Brandeis takes his place in the moving stream of history as a great American whose life work brought nearer to fulfillment the essentially American belief in in equality of opportunity and individual freedom."

Senator Norris said that the life of Justice Brandeis, "shines as a beacon light in the world of hope"; that the Justice's work and life will be "an inspiration to those who have never seen his face nor heard his words."

When Justice Brandeis died, after twenty-three years on the bench, "every one, rich and poor, conservative and liberal, Jew and Gentile, in all the world had lost a friend," the Senator said.

The concentration camps in North Africa, including Sidi bel Abbes, Mimsour, Berguent and Sidi el Hayachi par Aserrmour, Djelfa, Bou-Arfa and Morand par Bohari where thousands of Jews were detained are now being disbanded by the American Military Administration.

Judge Morris Rothenberg was named chairman of the National War Effort Committee, established by the American Zionist Organization for the purpose of "coordinating and intensifying the participation of American Zionist units throughout the country in all branches of civilian war services."

Norwegian church leaders directed a strong protest to Vidkun Quisling against the mass arrests of Jews. Norwegian churches offered special prayers for persecuted Jews.

The late chief Rabbi of South Africa, Dr. J. L. Landau, bequeathed his entire library to the Witwatersrand University, at which he was Professor of Hebrew.

U.S. SUPREME COURT LAUDS BRANDEIS, GREAT DISSENTER

(Continued from Page One)

1941, at eighty-four. He retired Feb. 13, 1939, after serving twenty-three years as the first Jew ever named to the tribunal.

His widow sat in a large black leather chair at the rear of the conference room as the members of the bar met to hear Mr. Norris and other speakers praise his judicial career and his private life. The meeting adopted a resolution, later presented to the court, which spoke of Justice Brandeis's "enduring contributions to the enrichment of the national life."

"We think of him as a great American," Chief Justice Stone said, "because of his abiding faith in the principles of liberty, justice and equality of opportunity which were proclaimed by those characteristically American documents the first Virginia Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

"His Americanism contemplated a society in which our continued adherence to those principles of government should, in all the vicissitudes of our history, bring to every man the opportunity to live the good and efficient life.

"The time has not yet come to bring into its proper perspective a career so unusual and so far-reaching in its influence, but we can appraise now the great service which he rendered by his devotion and loyalty to the court as an institution, and by the scholarship, integrity and independence with which he performed his judicial labors.

"We know that because he sat as a judge on this court the course of constitutional interpretation has been altered and that

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius

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Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

The Voice Of The Synagogue In A World At War

The Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis is responsible for The American Institute of Judaism held last week at the Hebrew Union College, in Cincinnati, Ohio which made the voice of the American synagogue articulate in the present world crisis. It was a most timely institute and answers a Jewish urgency which has found formulation at the hands of leading Christian church conferences long ago.

The aims of the war and "the world after the war" are vital matters with which church and synagogue must be directly concerned. Religion must be dynamic. It can not afford to isolate itself within mere institutionalism and ritualism. Important as the latter are, they are but means to the realization of prophetic righteousness. Because the church and synagogue have not greatly and directly influenced governments, politics, and industry to follow the highest of ethical standards, the world is without an ethic and in chaos.

If peace is to be won and established it must be founded on a religious basis. Judaism teaches that national sovereignty must be subordinated to the higher Moral Law of God. Judaism was among the first to proclaim peace and universal brotherhood and in co-operation with other communions must labor that these ideals be implemented in a practical way.

If at any time an interfaith program was vital it is now. Judaism and Christianity worship the God of the universe. In the midst of a new contest with paganism the kinship of Judaism and Christianity becomes clearer. The Judaeo-Christian concept is threatened by a common enemy. West[illegible] civilization with its democratic ideal can not live if the [illegible]. Co-operating action is therefore essential now [illegible] in their religious interpretation of a [illegible] order.

In the best tradition of Judaism the institute calls for a world federation for disarmament, an international police system and a program for a world built on social rights. Freedom, economic, political, and religious freedom must be established for all men and everywhere. The statement of the institute declares boldly that there are no superior or inferior races and that all barriers which impede the progress of any one race should be removed.

The last section of The Institute Declaration may be categorized as that dealing with the specific problem of Jewish post-war reconstruction. Therein lies, it seems to us, the essential uniqueness of The Institute of Judaism. All other statements rooted in Jewish teachings and hitherto set forth are of universal scope and have found splendid formulation in such a report as that of Sir William Beveridge to the British Parliament: in the statements on World Reconstruction by the Anglican Primate; and in declarations of notable church councils held but recently.

It is therefore good to read in the Institute's Declaration the call upon the United Nations to guarantee to Jews equal rights everywhere; to Jews individually and to Jewish group life everywhere. We rejoice, too, that the formulators of The American Institute of Judaism Statement did not fail to give emphasis to Palestine, as a homeland for the homeless Jewish people, thus urging the United Nations to facilitate in every way the work of rebuilding Jewish Palestine.

From a progressive religious point of view, The Institute of Judaism, the first of its kind, should prove most encouraging. The great danger when victory comes will be the longing to preserve the status quo ante in our economic, political, and social life. Was it not Pearl Buck who had the courage but recently to tell openly her resentment of the failure of Americans to concern themselves deeply with the hopes and aspirations of the people of the Far East? Is Pearl Buck correct in her allegation that in order to destroy Fascism a third war has yet to be fought? God forbid that the aims of the present terrible slaughter be reduced to a mere military struggle!

Now is the urgency for organized religion through institutes and conferences to influence the United Nations' leaders that this war may continue to be a combat for the freedoms of all peoples. In this regard the breakdown of the negotiations concerning India's freedom puts a grave doubt into the minds of multitudes who hunger for world liberation.

We pray for speedy victory in the cause of United Nations. But equally must we pray fervently that we win the peace, the enduring peace which can only be established when founded on the religious concepts of universal justice and righteousness. Let synagogue and church and religion generally inspire men and women with that dynamic faith which will make for the pursuit of enduring peace as compelling a task as the winning of the war and thus uproot international slaughter from the world. From church and synagogue must go forth the call that the work of righteousness is peace.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rumor
That for what it cost me to be true,
I might have had an anchor."

The December 9 issue of the Christian Century, noted undenominational weekly published in Chicago, contains an editorial entitled "Horror Stories From Poland" from which the following is an excerpt:

"We question whether any good purpose is served by the publication of such charges as Dr. Stephen S. Wise gave to the press last week. In the first place, although Rabbi Wise went out of his way to place responsibility for his charges on the state department, that branch of the government has conspicuously refrained from issuing any confirmation. In the second place, Dr. Wise's figures on the number of Jews killed differ radically from those given out on the same day by the Polish government in exile. Whereas Dr. Wise says that Hitler has ordered Jews in Nazi-ruled Europe killed by the end of this year, the exiled Polish government claims that orders have been issued for the extermination of half the Jews in Poland by the end of this year and that 250,000 had been killed up to the end of September. In the third place, Dr. Strasburger whose 'underground' figures are used to support Rabbi Wise's charges is the same Polish leader who is campaigning in this country for the complete destruction of Germany. And in the fourth place, Dr. Wise's allegation that Hitler is paying $20 each for Jewish corpses to be 'processed into soap fats and fertilizer' is unpleasantly reminiscent of the 'cadaver factory' lie which was one of the propaganda triumphs of the First World War."

In protest to the above there appeared in the Christian Century of December 23 the following letter from Theodore N. Lewis, of the Progressive Synagogue, of Brooklyn, N.Y.:

"Your editorial on the massacre of Jews in Europe is anything but Christian. In fact, it is a heartless and unpardonable comment on one of the greatest tragedies of our day and one of the most gruesome experiences in the history of Israel. Instead of demanding a cessation of the extermination of Jews, instead of calling upon the governments of the Allied nations to demand that Hitler abandon the destruction of European Jewry, you find it necessary to criticize Dr. Wise for 'exaggerations.' Instead of condemning Hitler, you defend him by implying that he is not as vicious as portrayed, forgetting that nothing, literally nothing, is beyond the Nazis. Suppose the figures of Dr. Wise on the number of Jews killed do differ radically from those given by the Polish government in exile. Is this the real issue? Is it not rather the fact of the massacre which is beyond question and which is continuing daily, and which if not halted will result in the actual and complete annihilation of European Jewry? Just where is your Christian conscience? Is this the only answer you can give to the agonized cry of European Jewry facing death?"

[illegible] Paris", although the issue which contained it followed after the United Nations statement enumerating authentic enough grievances against Hitler with regard to the Jews to warrant the promise of retribution by those nations. The issue also followed after the report released on December 19 by the United Nations Information Office of the statement issued in London by the Inter-Allied Information Committee. This Committee is the agency of the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia; the Danish Legation in America, the French National Committee, and the United States. This Committee does not receive its figures from Rabbi Wise. He receives his figures from such agencies, instead of the other way around as the Christian Century implied.

The Committee statement foreword pointed out that German anti-Semitism has grown until today the Germans intend to "wage this war until the Jews have been wiped off the face of the earth," much less Nazi-ruled Europe. The foreword says:

"In the middle of the year it became known that measures of extermination against Jewish communities were being intensified. Reports from various and unquestionable sources confirmed that Jews were being deported from their homes and sent to concentration camps in other countries (notably Poland) in ever-increasing numbers and a large proportion of them were being put to death by methods utterly foreign to any known standards of human behavior." The Committee says that no attempt has been made to present a complete historical record, "because that would not be possible, for many details have been shrouded in death itself, but sufficient is shown to reveal the continent-wide consistency of the persecution that is now taking place. The statement thus presents but a summary of the evidence."

The main body of the statement says that the purpose of the German regulations in Poland, to which Jews deported from other countries have been sent for classification, is to "liquidate the Jews in cold blood in accordance with the state principles of Nazi policy . . . The means employed in deporting from the ghetto all those who survive murders and shooting in the street exceeds all imagination. In particular, children, old people and those too weak for work are murdered. Actual data concerning the fate of the deportees is not at hand, but the news is available, irrefutable news, that places of execution have been organized at Chelm and Belzec, where those who survive shootings are murdered en masse by means of electrocution and lethal gas. The Germans have, in fact, transformed Poland into one vast center for murdering Jews, not only those of Polish nationality but those of other European nationalities also. The Christian population is quite cut off officially from any sort of contact with the Jewish population; nevertheless they try to give every possible help. The Polish underground press and other underground movements not only condemn these crimes most bitterly but also supply all information and forward appeals, via the Polish Government in London to public opinion. The Polish Government, from motives of common humanity and in answer to these appeals, has taken every possible step to bring such cruelties and bestialities to the notice of the world."

In the above is contained the answer to the Christian Century as to "whether any good purpose is served by publication of such charges as Dr. Stephen S. Wise gave to the press". It is the duty of all those who can to let the world know what is happening and it is the duty of the world to take notice. The best purpose served by the United Nations statement promising revenge for the Hitler atrocities was that it presented the enormity of the crime to the general public of America and Great Britain exclusive of the readers of the Jewish press who have been kept informed for a long time.

This column does not know just why the daily papers everywhere have given out such driblets of news of the mounting horror over the past few years and months, but suspects that appeasement somewhere along the line has had something to do with it. Whatever the reason, and that may not be it, the result has been an uninformed public and therefore an excuse for the ignorance of the man in the street. But there is no excuse for the editor of the Christian Century who must have available to him some of the bulletins, reports, copies of documents, and reproductions of photographs which have chilled the hearts of Jewish editors and caused them to weep in despair.

It is bad enough to have to read these things by the fading light of today. It is worse to realize that much of your world knows next to nothing about them. But it is harder still to endure the fact that there exist the aloof and the stony who deliberately choose to disbelieve. Of a report on mass murder of Jews in Poland, Lord Wedgwood, Labor Member of the British Parliament, said in October: "Must we read these pages of insane cruelty? I think we must. The area subjected to these horrors still grows. Those who shut their eyes, who refuse to believe and seek to escape from thought of what is going on in Poland and Russia are guilty. They are allowing the horror to spread." *I.f.c.*

Jewish Army: Pro And Con

Dispute Finds Jews In Sharp Disagreement

Time Magazine says:

Many Americans of good will, shocked by Nazi atrocities and hopeful of wiping anti-Semitism from the face of the earth, last week flocked to a new cause: creation of a Jewish Army.

The year-old Committee for a Jewish Army, headed by aggressive Journalist Pierre Van Paassen (Days of Our Years, That Day Alone), found more that 1,500 distinguished citizens eager to sign its plea: they ranged from Episcopalian Bishop H. P. Almon Abbott to Sculptor William Zorach. At dinner in Manhattan last week, about 1,000 of them applauded speeches which demanded immediate formation of the Army — made up of European refugees and Jews of Palestine and the Middle East — and criticized U.S. and British official delay.

Pierre Van Paassen, no Jew but a long-time friend of Zionism, set up his committee to seek, through U.S. pressure, what Britain has thus far refused. Britain permits Jews in Palestine to enlist as individuals (20,000 have); it has set up several all-Jewish regiments. But again last week it balked at an independent Jewish Army — largely because the British must also consider the sympathies of 30,000,000 Middle Eastern Arabs.

The Committee's arguments for a Jewish Army are that: 1) It would provide an effective and belligerent military force. The Army Committee claims 85,000 Palestinian and 100,000 stateless Jews of military age are wanting to volunteer. But the Jerusalem Haolam, a Zionist publication, recently placed the number available in Palestine at 34,000. 2) By proving the military courage and heroism of Jews it would counteract anti-Semitism. 3) By giving Jews a place of their own in the fighting, it would guarantee them a part in the peace. To Jews who back the Army proposal, a part if the peace means a Jewish state in Palestine; the Committee is supported by most of the 400,000 American Zionists.

Yet few of the non-Jewish pleaders for the Jewish Army presumably realized last week that they had taken sides in a dispute which finds Jews themselves in sharp disagreement. In Philadelphia last fortnight, a potent group of non-Zionist Jews met under sturdy, deliberate Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Philadelphia to form a new organization called the American Council for Judaism. Its credo, as stated by Rabbi Wolsey: "(We) will seek to identify and define the Jew as a member of a religious community and nothing else . . . We are definitely opposed to a Jewish state, a Jewish flag or a Jewish Army."

From one of the council's members, Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson of Manhattan, came a summary of the case against a Jewish Army: "I have never been able to accept the doctrine that establishing a Jewish Army or making Palestine a Jewish sovereign state would solve the Jewish problem. . . . Problems of human maladjustments are not solved at a distance or by proxy. If solved at all, they are solved in the places where they arise and by the persons most affected.

"Zionists and the pleaders for a Jewish Army indirectly play into the hands of anti-Semites by furnishing them an easy and cheap way of solving the Jewish problem. They will feel freer to discriminate against Jews by the excuse that these people have a place to go and a place where they belong. . . . The Jewish problem must be solved in conjunction with all the other global efforts of readjustment and on the same democratic principles of freedom and justice."

WARNS AGAINST RISE OF DARK FORCES AT WAR'S END

(Continued from Page One)

peace must have no national tinge, unless the national aims coincide with the universal teachings of God as expressed through the prophets of Israel.

"It must be supernational and [illegible]. We in America today [illegible] between the [illegible], that it will be able to withstand the tricks of the demagogue and the slogans of the tribalist, who will appeal to every prejudice and play upon every weakness of the soul to frustrate a social order based on righteousness, justice and love."

Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of the college, said:

"Now, when the promise of victory for the Allies, for the cause of God and for the way of democracy, is becoming more and more assured, it is high time to begin to plan, not merely for immediate peace and temporary security and a patching of the broken places in the world's old structure, but for a peace which may be enduring, for a world which may be reconstructed upon a new and imperishable foundation, for a democracy which will be true, and, being true, must abide forever.

"It will be the task of statesmen, no doubt, to determine the conditions and procedures of this peace. But certainly it is the task of religion to formulate its principles and its goals so clearly and convincingly that never again will they be lost sight of or disregarded either by statesmen or by the nations, races, racial and economic classes and religious groups whom these statesmen represent."

The Archbishop of Canterbury [illegible] last [illegible] by Christians and Jews concerning the moral basis of society."

Msgr. John A. Ryan, director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, wrote:

"All men of good-will desire a 'just and lasting peace,' and recognize the sublime doctrine and inspiration for such a peace which can be drawn from our common heritage, 'The teachings of the Prophets of Israel.'"

Other messages came from Adolph Rosenberg, chairman of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Messages also were received from Vice President Wallace, Secretary Hull, Governor Lehman and the Rev. Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Synagogue Council of America.